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A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

We give below President Harrison's Proclamation, setting apart Friday, October 21, as a general holiday.

Whereas, by a joint resolution approved June 29, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, "That the President of the United States be authorized and directed to issue a proclamation recommending the people the observance in all their localities of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, on October 21, 1892, by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly":

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid joint resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, October 21, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people, so far as possible, cease from toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the centre of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every schoolhouse in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

In the churches and in the other places of assembly of the people let there be expressions of gratitude to Divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the Divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth. BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

Dr. Johnson wisely said: "He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do anything." Life is made up of little things. It is but once in an age that occasion is offered for a great deed. True greatness consists in being great in little things. How are railroads built? By one shovelful of dirt after another; one shovelful at a time. Thus, drops make the ocean. Hence, we should be willing to do a little good at a time, and never "wait to do a great deal of good at once." If we would do much good in the world we must be willing to do good in little things, little acts one after another; speaking a word here, giving a tract there, and setting a good example at all times; we must do the first good thing we can, and then the next, and so keep on doing. This is the way to accomplish anything. Thus only shall we do all the good in our power.—*Epworth Herald*.

"TELL HIM HIS FAULT ALONE."

As a peace principle, that injunction of high authority, "If thy brother trespass against thee, go to him and tell him of his fault alone," is frequently illustrated. It has proven far more efficacious than the law, publicity or harshness. Try it.

It has long been painful to see, upon the posters in front of theatres, opera houses, etc., pictures that illustrate the criminal side of life, sometimes indelicate, sometimes warlike and savage, and always of a low type of life.

Some people sue, others expose, while some become severe against proprietors of such places. We have found, by approaching them privately and with kindness, that the removal of every thing obnoxious has been secured. Notably, we may mention, with commendation, the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia. The former objectionable illustrations are no longer permitted, and, in reference to some language on the stage, where the same course was adopted, the following reply came, and the offensive language discontinued:

"We are sorry expressions in the piece are objectionable to you. Every possible effort is made to have nothing presented on the stage that could give the least offence to the patrons. If you could have seen the original libretto, as presented at one of the best theatres in London, and see how it had been reduced in the inuendoes you refer to, you would have excused. In the future, we hope you will have no cause for annoyance."

When these victories occur, and there is a removal of all offensive placards, it is encouraging to continue and carry out the peaceable, scriptural advice. If it will answer in such cases as these, it will answer in those of a wider significance, in church, in State, in politics, in business, and in all difficulties between capital and labor, and all the circumstances and trials of life.—*Peacemaker*.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

The arbitration now provided for between our two nations and referred to in terms of congratulation by the Queen in her last speech from the throne, is a current illustration that our national ethics are getting into line with the Sermon on the Mount. This mighty change has not happened accidentally; it is the result of forces as pervasive as the seasons and as steadfast as the tides. As a practical outcome the Gospel has procured the possibilities of arbitration instead of armaments, peace in place of power, Christianity instead of cannon.—LADY ISABEL SOMERSET *in the Independent*.

Mr. Herbert Jones, who is one of the commissioners sent out by the Society of Friends, to distribute relief in Russia, said he had met Count Tolstoi in Moscow, who had told him he was engaged in translating Dymond's Essay on War into Russian. Peace principles were spreading even among officers, high in the army and navy in Russia.—*The Messiah's Kingdom*.

Dr. Trueblood will sail on his return Sept. 10, on the steamer "La Bretagne," from Havre.